

STATEHOOD BILL IS BLOCKED.

SENATOR MORGAN OF ALABAMA STARTS A FILIBUSTER.

He Begins a Flow of Words Which Can't Be Checked Except to Adjourn—Talks About Corrupt Politics in Rhode Island, "Blanket Indians" and Indiana

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—There were interesting scenes in the Senate this evening and plenty of evidence that the Fifty-eighth Congress is not likely to end in the lambent way that has been expected. The venerable Senator Morgan of Alabama made a stubborn and spirited attack on the Statehood bill, and the fate of the measure is in greater doubt than ever.

He yielded the floor only on a motion to adjourn, but gave no intimation to his colleagues whether he would begin filibustering methods to-morrow or rest content with registering the protest, which he made this evening against the appointment of a conference committee.

Several Senators, when the hour grew late and Mr. Morgan showed no inclination to suspend his flow of words, to pay the way to immediate adjournment by soft speech addressed to him by Alabama colleagues. One by one they were bowled over by Mr. Morgan, much to the enjoyment of the galleries.

Senator Bates of Tennessee, also venerable, tried to stem the torrent of Mr. Morgan's rhetorical stream by whispering in Mr. Morgan's ear, and was sent to the right about in short order. Mr. Morgan took his turn and was completely ignored.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Morgan read extracts from a magazine criticizing political conditions in Rhode Island, mentioning Senator Aldrich's name, and also a portion of a message by Gov. Durbin of Indiana, painting political conditions in Indiana in very unfavorable colors. At the end of to-night's session a parliamentary incident occurred, in which Senator Bailey of Texas became very angry at President Frye.

This morning it had been practically decided by the two factions in the Statehood fight that opposition to the appointment of the conference committee should be withdrawn. The basis of the agreement was not made known, but assurances were given to friends of the bill, as it passed the Senate, that the Senate would not be slaughtered in conference. Mr. Morgan, however, was not consulted in this agreement, and one reason assigned for his unexpected obstructive tactics was that he desired to show his colleagues that he must not be overlooked.

When the Senate resumed legislative business after the Swayne trial at 3 o'clock this evening, Mr. Morgan began his attack. He pointed out that the Statehood bill passed the House without a reading and under a rule which prevented debate, according to a caucus agreement. The request for a conference from the House was also the result of a caucus agreement. This was a peculiar situation, observed Mr. Morgan, and he proposed to discuss it. He was opposed to the bill and laid stress on the tremendous pressure upon Congress for its passage. This pressure was largely from party persons in the would-be States who wanted office.

"I have not observed that either Arizona or New Mexico has suffered materially under a territorial government," he said. "I don't think we ought to be subjected to the party whip and this great pressure in considering a bill like this, which affects every State in this Union."

Mr. Morgan added that the Senate had acted independently and without regard to party on the Statehood question, and with due regard to the rights of the whole Union. No greater question could come before Congress than this, he declared, and the admission of a State. He then read the provisions for holding the constitutional election in Indian Territory which provide that male Indians over 21 years of age may vote.

"How can these blanket Indians be rounded up?" queried Mr. Morgan. "What better method than to let them go to the States to go out among these 'electors' and with a bottle of whiskey and pipes and tobacco, their red and black hands, and their work they will among these sovereign citizens of the republic? Nothing but scandal can come out of such an election. It will be a scandal that will taint the whole country."

Mr. Morgan then produced the magazine containing the article on corrupt politics in Rhode Island, and declared that he would not reveal such things in a political debate, or speak of them, except under the necessity of shocking Senators into a realization of the corruption in the Senate, even in the best communities, to say nothing of a territory made up of "blanket Indians."

Mr. Morgan read extracts from the magazine article, including a paragraph hinting that Senator Nelson W. Aldrich was elected because he "represented a well-known name."

The venerable Alabama Senator expostulated Mr. Beveridge for any intention of denouncing the election in the Territories. Yet the Senator from Indiana could not deny, he added, that Gov. Durbin had exposed the delinquency of politics, even in the splendid State of Indiana. Extracts from Gov. Durbin's message were read by Mr. Morgan, to the effect that in a county of 5,000 voters, 1,500 were recognized as purchasable.

The provision for giving the new State of Oklahoma \$300,000 for school purposes was a bribe to the ignorant and vicious voters, declared Mr. Morgan, and he feared it was intended to be a bribe.

At 6 o'clock Senator Allison of Iowa, urged that the Senate adjourn until to-morrow. He hoped Senators would not be compelled to sit again to-night. He spoke of the other matters pressing before the Senate, and suggested that the Senate permit the subject to go over for the day.

Mr. Morgan listened patiently to Mr. Allison, and then, without a word of reply, continued his speech on the Statehood bill. With great surprise, Mr. Allison fell back into his chair, shrugged his shoulders with a serio-comic grimace, and gave it up.

The Democratic Senators who had made the agreement to send the bill to conference gave their heads together, and detailed Senator Morgan to quit. Mr. Bates walked down the aisle, in full view of the Senate and galleries and interrupted Mr. Morgan, whispering something in his ear. Mr. Morgan made an impatient gesture and said:

"I will pause my own cause," and began his speech again, but he was interrupted by the galleries, instantly perceiving the meaning of the interruption and its result, and a laugh at Senator Bates's expense caused him to quit at a word.

Soon afterward Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, who has a reputation as a compromiser, attempted to stop Mr. Morgan. He paid a high compliment to the Alabama Senator, and then artfully asked if it were not unprecedented for the Senate to refuse to agree to a conference on the Statehood bill, on matters which had passed the Senate. "I am not acting on precedents now," retorted Mr. Morgan. "I am acting on the Constitution."

Discomfited, Mr. Spooner threw up his hands and took his seat. At 6:15 Senator Foraker of Ohio, interrupted the easy flow of Mr. Morgan's speech by suggesting adjournment. Mr. Morgan said he had no objection to such a motion.

Before the motion was put, President Frye had before the Senate a message from the House asking for a conference on the Panama Canal bill. Mr. Kittredge asked that the Senate agree to do so, and that conference be appointed.

"Before we agree to any more conferences," interrupted Mr. Bailey with some heat, "I propose to have the conference of agreeing to a conference, which will be a conference on a conference."

enable the people of the Territories to pass upon the question of governing themselves. Secretary of War Taft was in the gallery, and when he saw trouble ahead for the Canal bill he suddenly leaned over the balustrade and keenly watched the proceedings.

A dispute then arose over the question whether Mr. Foraker had the floor or not. Mr. Bailey made the point of order that Mr. Morgan could not yield the floor without unanimous consent. Mr. Morgan indicated that he had yielded for a motion to adjourn. Mr. Foraker then moved that the Senate adjourn it meet at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. Mr. Bailey objected to this as a new motion and made a point of order. President Frye instantly overruled the point and put the question. There was confusion and the Senators were standing in a group in the middle aisle.

"I appeal from the decision of the Chair," shouted Mr. Bailey, his face blazing with anger. His shout was unheard, or at least unheeded, and the motion was declared to have been carried.

With terrific emphasis Mr. Bailey repeated his remark, and added that the record must be made to show it. Mr. Foraker bowed with the privilege words, called Mr. Bailey down, and a few moments later, the Chair deciding that Mr. Morgan had the floor, the venerable Alabama Senator, with a tear in his eye, said:

"I move that the Senate adjourn."

A moment later the Senators, with laughter, left the chamber.

HUNTING ARMOR PLATE TRUST.

Resolution in House Asking Moody What He Has Done About It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—In accordance with a determination announced some time ago, Representative Wagner of the Missouri House offered a resolution in the House requiring Attorney-General Moody to report what he has done toward prosecuting the members of the so-called armor plate trust. Another question the Missouri member desires to have put to Mr. Moody is as to whether he believes the trust is a combination in restraint of trade between the States. If the Attorney-General answers that he has done nothing, the resolution provides that he shall inform the House why not.

The two resolutions are preceded by a preamble in which it is set forth that the attention of the Attorney-General was drawn to the operations of the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies by the American Anti-Trust League in a petition filed by it in April, 1901. That petition informed him that the companies mentioned had formed a combination by means of which they had endeavored to extort prices ranging from \$445 to \$520 a ton for plate which according to the estimates of Navy Department experts did not cost more than \$100 a ton.

The last whereas in the preamble recites the facts with respect to the latest transaction in armor plate, and practically charges that Secretary Morton is more susceptible to trust influences than any of his predecessors. The division of the company with the Midvale company is ignored.

CLOSE OF SWAYNE TRIAL.

Final Arguments Delivered Before the United States Senate as a Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Final argument in the Swayne impeachment case was resumed in the Senate at noon. Mr. Perkins of New York, one of the House managers, made an argument on the question of Judge Swayne's residence within his district. Mr. Clayton of Alabama followed Mr. Perkins, devoting his remarks to the constitutional points involved in this impeachment case.

Mr. Perkins of Massachusetts spoke on certain features of the contempt cases. Mr. Higgins delivered his speech in defense of Judge Swayne, and at 4:50 the Senate as a court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when Mr. Thurston will occupy the remainder of the five hours allotted to the respondent.

The prosecution will then have an hour and forty minutes in which to make the closing argument, which it is understood will be delivered by Manager Palmer. A vote on the question of sustaining the impeachment will then be taken. A separate roll call must be called on each article of impeachment.

TO STOP FILIBUSTERS.

State Department Would Check Mobilization of Men at Mobile for Guatemala.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Acting upon a protest from the Guatemalan Government, the State Department has called the attention of the Department of Justice to the alleged mobilization of certain bodies of men at Mobile, Ala., preparatory to a departure for Guatemala. That Government alleges that the men are going to Guatemala to assist in the overthrow of the Guatemalan Government, and which has been linked with the activities of Mexican troops on the Guatemalan border.

An agreement against a foreign Government will be prevented by the United States. Government officials of Guatemala are inclined to believe, according to information that has reached Washington, that the presence of Mexican troops on the border is preparatory to an invasion and not to maintain the neutrality of the country. Filibustering expeditions from entering Guatemala, which are the ostensible reasons for the presence of the soldiers.

The President at Clark Commencement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—President Roosevelt promised Representative Thayer of Massachusetts this morning that he would attend the commencement exercises at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., on June 21. Mr. Carroll B. Wright, formerly Commissioner of Labor, is president of the university. Mr. Roosevelt will probably visit Holy Cross College on the same day.

Persian Minister Presented.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Gen. Morfesa Khan, the new Minister of Persia to the United States, was formally presented to the President in the Blue room at the White House to-day. The usual greetings were exchanged, and the friendly feeling which has always existed between Persia and this country.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The cruisers Denbigh and Newark have arrived at Dunbar, N. Y., and the destroyer Paul Jones at Bremerhaven, and the tug Pontiac at Newport. The collier Brutus has sailed from Cavite for Singapore.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—These army orders were issued to-day: First Lieut. Park Howell, Assistant Surgeon, from Fort McPherson, Ga., to Fort Seward, N. Y.

The following named Assistant Surgeons were relieved from posts and will proceed to the Philippine Islands: First Lieut. Charles S. Barnes, from Fort Seward, N. Y., to Fort Seward, N. Y.; First Lieut. George H. B. Gorman, from Fort Seward, N. Y., to Fort Seward, N. Y.; First Lieut. John A. Murrill, Assistant Surgeon, from Fort Seward, N. Y., to Fort Seward, N. Y.

First Lieut. Charles F. Craig, Assistant Surgeon, from Fort Seward, N. Y., to Fort Seward, N. Y.; First Lieut. Martin H. Hughes, Assistant Surgeon, from Fort Seward, N. Y., to Fort Seward, N. Y.

First Lieut. William C. Cannon, Quartermaster, from Fort Seward, N. Y., to Fort Seward, N. Y.; First Lieut. George S. Boyle, U. S. A., retired, detailed for general service, to the Philippine Islands, to relieve Capt. Charles P. George, Sixteenth Infantry, who will join his regiment.

First Lieut. Martin H. Hughes, Assistant Surgeon, from Fort Seward, N. Y., to Fort Seward, N. Y.; First Lieut. William C. Cannon, Quartermaster, from Fort Seward, N. Y., to Fort Seward, N. Y.

These naval orders were issued: Capt. H. B. Maxwell, to duty yard, New York; Lieutenant Commander J. H. Rohrbaugh, from duty yard, New York, to duty yard, New York; Lieutenant W. D. Leahy, from duty yard, New York, to duty yard, New York; and one month's sick leave.

Midshipman H. D. Childs, to the Newport; Midshipman J. H. Childs, to the Newport; Midshipman J. H. Childs, to the Newport; Midshipman J. H. Childs, to the Newport.

Assistant Paymaster E. S. Stahleker, to the Boston; Assistant Paymaster E. S. Stahleker, to the Boston; Assistant Paymaster E. S. Stahleker, to the Boston; Assistant Paymaster E. S. Stahleker, to the Boston.

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QUALITY VERSUS QUANTITY.

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THREE MORTGAGE TAX BILLS

REPORTED TO STATE SENATE—NEW SCHEME IN PROSPECT.

One Proposition Is a Five Mill Tax After June 1.—Move for Torrens Registration System—More Checks on Careless Voters—To Protect Lister County.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The Senate Taxation and Retrenchment Committee to-day reported to the Senate three mortgage tax bills. One proposition is to impose an annual tax of five mills upon all future mortgages after June 1, next, with the privilege of permitting existing mortgages to come in under the act. Half of the revenues are to go to the State and half to the county.

The other two propositions are the Bostwick bills of last year, imposing a recording tax of five mills on all mortgages and exempting them from taxation.

The committee hopes to be able, before the session is over, to agree upon a form of new mortgage taxation which will not encounter too much opposition.

Assemblyman Prentice (Rep., N. Y.) has introduced a bill providing for the introduction of the Torrens system of registering land titles in this State. The county clerks or registrars of deeds are made registrars of titles. Mr. Prentice purposes making a vigorous effort to have the bill passed at this session of the Legislature.

Mr. Prentice says the advantages of this system are its cheapness, expedition and immunity from fraud. He also believes that it will save the State a great deal of money by waiving through volumes of records the title and all matters relating to it can be quickly found.

Assemblyman Contant introduced a bill which makes provision for the protection of Ulster county when New York city goes into that county to get its water supply. Mr. Contant believes that the city will be permitted to go into the county and take the watersheds in the Catskill Mountains. His bill provides that all lands acquired by New York city for its water supply in that county shall be assessed and taxed in the towns where situated. For State, county, school and highway purposes.

It has been asserted that the city will be permitted to take the lands and escapes taxation, or if it does pay taxes, pays only on the value of the land as it is now, which is less than the value of the land as it will be when the city takes the lands and escapes taxation, or if it does pay taxes, pays only on the value of the land as it is now, which is less than the value of the land as it will be when the city takes the lands and escapes taxation.

The sub-committee consists of Senators Keay, Foraker and Carmack, and a resolution on the lines of that recently suggested by Senator Keay will probably be reported. The bill is intended to be introduced by the sub-committee of the Interstate Commerce Committee without any reference to joint action with the House.

No formal vote was taken by the committee on the motion for the appointment of the sub-committee. Senator Newlands expressed his opposition to the investigation, and reported Senator Newlands's joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to draft a national incorporation law for railroads.

TO REDUCE LIVE STOCK RATES.

Railroad Men Said to Fear Disclosures About the Beef Trust.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Executive officers of the Western railroads will meet here next Wednesday to discuss the coming prosecution by the Government of the beef trust for violating the Anti-Trust law. It is no secret that the railway managers fear they will be involved in the suit, through their contracts to use the private cars owned by the beef trust, if not in other ways more damaging.

It is alleged that the Government officials have evidence to prove that the railroads entered into a conspiracy with the Beef Trust to shut out competition. Last month the Interstate Commerce Commission, after an exhaustive investigation, made a ruling that the Great Western, St. Paul, Northwestern, Rock Island and Missouri roads were discriminating unjustly in making the rates on livestock higher than on packing house products. Following a contract made with the Great Western and the big packers for certain rates on their products for a period of seven years from August 1, 1903, the Interstate Commerce Commission rendered the executive officers of the railroad met and agreed not to ride any more in the private cars of the Beef Trust.

CRISIS IN ISLE OF PINES.

Americans Aroused Over Order by Cuban Officials to Close Their Schools.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—According to a report brought from the Isle of Pines by J. T. Keenan, an American citizen residing there, a crisis in the relations between the Cuban officials and the Americans has been brought about by the action taken with respect to the American schools on the island by the Cuban officials. The Cubans have ordered the Americans to close their schools and send their children to the Cuban schools.

The Americans object to such action, chiefly on the ground that Spanish is the only language used, and the curricula in the schools leave everything to be desired. There are said to be 1,400 Americans on the island.

The object of Mr. Keenan in coming to Washington is to lay the facts before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which is expected to show that the proceeding is a violation of the treaty of 1902, which is a compensation for the naval bases which Cuba has agreed to give to the United States.

PLEA FOR EXPELLED CADETS.

President Urged to Appoint Five Former West Pointers as Second Lieutenants.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—An application has been made to the President to appoint five former cadets at the West Point Military Academy as Second Lieutenants in the army. These cadets were members of the class of 1902 and they were expelled from the academy May 21, 1901. Their offense consisted in leaving in a public place at the academy the bodies of two cadets who had been expelled from the academy.

It has been pointed out to the President that their offense was not very serious, and that the military academy, which is a school of discipline, has joined in the recommendation that they be appointed to the army.

The five cadets are: George H. Bowley of Nebraska; John A. Cleveland of Alabama; T. F. Keller of New York; B. O. Mahaffey of Texas and R. A. Linton of Michigan.

FATHER WHELAN TO TAKE MGR. DONNE'S PARISH.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 24.—The Rev. Isaac P. Whelan, rector of St. Mary's Star of the Sea parish, in Bayonne, has been appointed rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, to succeed the late Mgr. Donne. Bishop O'Connor offered the rectorship to Father Whelan to-day and he accepted to-night. Father Whelan is 52 years old. He is a native of Elizabeth and has been in Bayonne for five years.

HEPBURN'S RECORD STRAIGHT.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MOODY AND MR. ROOSEVELT INDORSE IT.

Letters Made Public for the Benefit of the Congressmen's Constituents Saying He Is in Accord With the Administration on the Freight Rate Bill.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 24.—President Roosevelt has interposed to save Congressman Hepburn, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, from the wrath of his farmer constituents, who had been taught to believe that Hepburn had been secretly opposing any anti-railroad or freight rate legislation and had antagonized the President. The refutation was made in a joint debate with Henry Wallace, an editor at Des Moines, Attorney-General Moody wrote the following letter, to which the President also subscribed and added a postscript:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, 1905. MY DEAR COL. HEPBURN: You write asking me if I can properly say to you whether I see no reason why I cannot answer your letter and give the information you desire.

The President's message contained two recommendations, first, that the commission should be given the power to fix the future rate for the transportation of persons and property, if the rate in force was found unjust or unreasonable; second, that the rate as fixed by the commission would go into effect of its own force subject to a review by the courts of the United States.

It is obvious that neither Congress, nor any agency created by Congress, can withdraw from the courts the right to condemn any rate fixed by the commission upon the ground that it is confiscatory of property of the railroads. You conferred frequently with the President and me about the draft of a bill which should put into effect the recommendations.

The bill subsequently introduced by you was the result of those conferences, and was in all substantial parts, except as herein stated, drawn in this Department, and was regarded by the President as carrying out the recommendations of his message.

The only material change was the substitution of sixty for thirty days. It was your view that, for the purpose of expediting the action of the courts, a special act of Congress should be created and you desired that some one in this Department should draw a form of bill to create such a court and confer upon it such powers as might need in the performance of its duty. This was accordingly done in a separate bill which you incorporated in your bill.

At all times I take pleasure in saying you have exhibited an earnest desire to deal with this important subject in a way which will conform with the letter and the spirit of the President's recommendations. Very truly yours, WILLIAM H. MOODY, Col. W. P. Hepburn, House of Representatives.

Mr. Roosevelt read the letter and voluntarily appended the following in his own handwriting, indorsing the attitude of Col. Hepburn, like Senators Allison and Doolittle, has aided in every possible way in this regard. It seemed possible to expedite the bill by dropping his own measure and pushing the Townsend measure, which achieved substantially the same result as the one followed by this course.

We have all been after the same result, and I am very certain we will in the end achieve it, from the very fact that we are striving in the spirit of Col. Hepburn has shown in this effort, a spirit which is commended with getting the substance and which is therefore a matter of indifference on unimportant differences of detail. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

SALE OF CARTER COLLECTION.

Rembrandt's "Landscape With Three Trees" Brings \$2,300.

High prices and brisk bidding marked the second evening's sale of the Carter collection at the American Art Galleries last night. The place was packed to the doors.

There were 181 engravings and etchings sold last night, bringing a total of \$24,974.50. The highest price of the sale was \$2,300 for Rembrandt's "Landscape With Three Trees," only state. It was sold to George M. Chauncey.

Charles Mercur's "Le Pont au Change," first state, was sold for \$740. Some of the others which brought good prices were: "Thames Fisherman," second state, with the words "a Monsieur Lalane, Seymour Haden" in the autograph of the artist, by Sir Francis Seymour Haden, was sold to Mr. Nicholas for \$630.

"A By-land in Tipperary," by Sir Francis Seymour Haden, second state, twenty proofs only in this state, was sold to Wundlicher & Co. for \$475. "Shore Mill Pond," by Sir Francis Seymour Haden, the large plate, first state, signed artist's proof, went to Miss Hays for \$450.

"La Belle Anglaise," by Sir Francis Seymour Haden, first proof, B. signed artist's proof, to Mr. Nicholas for \$325. "A River in Ireland," by Sir Francis Seymour Haden, first state, signed artist's proof, to Wundlicher & Co. for \$375.

"Breaking up of the Agamemnon," by Sir Francis Seymour Haden, first proof, A. in the autograph of the artist, first unpublished state, to Mr. Jordan for \$400. "Interior of Burgos Cathedral," by Axel Herman Hagedorn, signed artist's proof, on Whitman paper, to Knoedler & Co. for \$300.

"Portrait of an Old Man," after Rembrandt, by Charles Kolping, signed artist's proof, 125 proofs only, to Knoedler & Co. for \$200. "Suzanna Rose," by Paul Raion, after Sandras, signed artist's proof, to Albert Rouiller for \$270.

"Rembrandt Appays," by Rembrandt, to Mr. Nicholas for \$225. "Portrait of Rembrandt Drawing," by Rembrandt, sold to Fitzroy Carrington for \$225.

\$10,700 FOR FABRICS.

Second Afternoon's Sale of the Benguit Collection.

The second afternoon's sale of the Benguit collection of fabrics and textiles was held yesterday at the American Art Galleries.

The attendance was better than on the first day. Yesterday's sale included some of the larger and finer fabrics of the collection. The total realized was \$10,700.50. A Hispano-Moresque portiere of Renaissance design brought \$150.

The highest price of the afternoon was brought by a pair of Italian curtains of Renaissance date. They were bought by a Mrs. George for \$520. Louis Stern bought a pair of silk tapestry panels of the Renaissance period.

A pair of Hispano-Arab portieres of Renaissance design, trimmed with golden garlands, dimensions nine feet by five, was sold for \$370.

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WARFIELD LAUDS ROOSEVELT

FOR HIS LINCOLN DAY SPEECH ON THE RACE QUESTION.

President's Policy for Advancing the Negro Approved by Governor of Maryland—Thinks Repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment Would Solve Problem.

Gov. Edwin Warfield of Maryland came over from Annapolis yesterday to attend the Maryland Society dinner at the Hotel Astor last night. There were about 125 at table. At the platform table, in addition to President Steele and Gov. Warfield, were Robert C. Ogden, president of the Pennsylvania Society; Judge C. F. Moore, Henry Woolman of the Missouri Society; J. E. Graybill of the Georgia Society; Robert L. Harrison of the Southern Society; Justice Vernon M. Davis, R. L. Gould and Postmaster Wilcox.

The greater part of Mr. Warfield's speech was devoted to the race question in the South, and he expressed satisfaction that President Roosevelt, in his Lincoln Day speech in Philadelphia, had "followed in the wake of Southern orators and taken such a fair and patriotic stand upon this question." This speech of the President's, Gov. Warfield said, had convinced the people of the Southern States that he is determined to realize the true status of the negro in the South, and that what the President said in that speech was being interpreted in the South as an earnest of the Roosevelt determination to stand up for the rights of the negro in every section of our country.

President Roosevelt has my approval in the policy he suggests to advance the negro. I think he will make him a better, a more useful man, and fit him for the grave responsibilities of citizenship.

"It has been suggested that the solution of the race problem lies in the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment, thus leaving with each State in the Union the power to adjust the questions of race to suit its own social conditions. The privilege to vote could then be bestowed in a way to place the electorate upon an intelligent basis, without the race problem of the disfranchisement of our best people and arouse criticism. The solution of the problem in this way would result in the best of all worlds, would prevent lawlessness and crime, improve labor conditions and bring to the deserving and worthy negro the recognition and respect which he is entitled to in his patriotic utterances, the recognition that would always win."

"We have the race question now confronting us in Maryland. A strong feeling has grown up in our State against the negro in politics, because of the blind way in which he follows the dictates and the lead of the white politician, and the way he uses him for personal gain. After forty years of freedom and thirty-five years of disfranchisement they stand in solid array against the material welfare of the State and vote as a unit under the dictation of corrupt and selfish political bosses, many of